

amount of \$140 against the Committee for work he had done. The whole amount was set aside by the Committee as soon as receiving to have nothing to do with the fight. This was unsatisfactory to Mr. Ald. Bradley's friends, who are determined to kill the ticket on the West Side unless his name has been placed on it.

Everybody was more hopeful yesterday. The situation for some cause, looked brighter. The change was said to come from the fact that the Committee was letting its money out. The meeting arrangements in favor of Farwell's election, but in the case of Ward there was additional gloom. The feeling on the county ticket was more hopeful. It was thought that Bradley was gaining ground, but no one could give him a definite answer.

The Committee issued tickets for the county town during the day.

THE OPPOSITION.

The Opposition headquarters were active, as usual. A meeting of the Committee was held in the forenoon, when tickets were distributed for the country districts, and notices were sworn in.

J. M. Rountree lectured the Committee, and explained the duties of its several sections of their election day. He urged the necessity of their being at the polls, and of their keeping a close surveillance on the transactions of the day.

The legalities of the use of posters was discussed, without coming to any conclusion. The Committee, however, would not encourage the use of posters, but in the case of Ward there was additional gloom. The feeling on the county ticket was more hopeful. It was thought that Bradley was gaining ground, but no one could give him a definite answer.

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THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

The Specifications of Ritualistic Practices Stricken Out.

CHURCHMEN IN COUNCIL.

The Episcopal Bishops Return the Resolution on Ritualism.

The Specifications of Ritualistic Practices Stricken Out.

A Committee of Conference Appointed.

Confirmation of the Missionary Bishops ---Who They Are.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

WORK IN THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church resumed its business to-day, immediately after morning prayer, and voted to go into secret session at 4 o'clock to consider the case of Bishop-elect Orwick.

The student registry in the Eleventh and Twentieth Wards was further considered. The Committee was in possession of additional facts upon which a decision was made, and the question was made that the Sheriff would have many of his friends in charge, and beyond use on Tuesday.

The review of the Times from the support of Ald. Bradley to Sheriff, was mentioned in the Committee. The universal query was, "How much did it cost Bradley?"

There was no lack of confidence in the result in the tenth ward. The leaders were ready to bet on one on the success of the ticket, and, failing in offers around Opposition headquarters, sent their agent over to the Republicans. Few if any bets were made during the day.

WARD MEETINGS.

THE FIRST WARD.

A meeting of the Opposition party of the First Ward was held last evening at the headquarters, No. 205 Randolph street. Mr. Philip Conley occupied the chair. He made a few remarks in support of the County Organization ticket. Gen. Frank T. Sherman, D. T. Hale, and others spoke in the usual strain. All of them appeared to be very sanguine of the result of the election.

THE NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward Republicans met last evening at the corner of Shatto and Harrison streets. Mr. Richard Clark was elected Chairman. Speeches were made by Clark Guib, Gen. O. L. Mann, Frank Lawlor, and A. L. Morrison. There were in all some fifty or sixty persons present, most of whom were Irish. Mr. Morrison made one of the best speeches he has made this season. He was on the part of the masters who were successful in obtaining the full attention of the hearers. This he did by comparing American free-trade to that in Ireland, which he claimed had ruined that country. The speech reminded one of the palmy days of the Fenian organization in this country.

THE TENTH WARD.

The Opposition of the Tenth Ward held a meeting in Fortin's Board room, No. 50 and 52 Harrison street, last night. The attendance was quite respectable. Mr. John Cochrane was elected to preside. Speeches were made by George Meese, P. G. Fleur, W. E. Lewis, Carl H. Morrison, J. F. Finerty, and Frank Agnew. All the speakers expressed great confidence in the success of the Opposition ticket.

THE ELEVENTH WARD OPPOSITION.

The Opposition party held a large mass-meeting last night in Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets. Mr. J. H. Burke presided. The opening speech was made by J. J. Crowley, who devoted himself mainly to the local issue. He said that victory was assured.

G. N. Stites followed in a very effective manner. His remarks were received with unbounded applause. Speeches were also made by George Mutchener, George Meese, and Frank Agnew, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The meeting of the Republicans of the Eleventh Ward, held last night at the corner of Union and Lake streets, Capt. Charles T. Brown presided.

The first speaker introduced was J. D. Ward, their candidate for Congress. Mr. Ward made a brief speech, owing to the fact that he had an engagement to fill at Aurora Turner Hall. Mr. C. F. Perot was the next speaker, who pitched into Mr. A. C. Hesing, and made a direct attack upon that gentleman.

It was followed by Ald. Campbell of the Thirteenth Ward, who made quite a lengthy speech.

Mr. Mars followed Mr. Campbell in a brief speech.

Mr. White followed, and said they had a straight ticket before the people and they must vote it. Notwithstanding "Boss" Hesing advised his German friends to vote against him, he hoped they would pay attention to him. He said that he had been a member of the church, he was an ignorant, illiterate person, who could not save his life speak the truth, and he branded Mr. Hesing as a "mean-spirited" man.

Gen. Frank T. Sherman was the next speaker, and he seemed to have a grudge against Mr. Hesing growing out of attacks he claims gentleness has made upon him on diverse times and places during the present campaign, and so went to the aid of his friend in this attack upon Hesing, and he desired to get even with him. He had, he said, cause and sufficient grounds to begin an action against Mr. Hesing for perjury, and he said, "I will sue him in the day in the use of beginning a suit for slander against a man who is \$200,000 worth of nothing." The Alderman here turned to his reporter and said, "Gentlemen, I have got you up in a position to get even with Mr. Hesing." Here the speaker informed his hearers that he was \$100,000 better off than nothing, and said, "Now, gentlemen, if I buy a suit to get even with him, I will do it. I expect you to do so?" "Of course I do." While then made an attack upon the press of the city, and he hoped they would pay attention to him. He said that he had been a member of the church, he was an ignorant, illiterate person, who could not save his life speak the truth, and he branded Mr. Hesing as a "mean-spirited" man.

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FOREIGN.

assassin Kullmann Found Guilty and Sentenced.

ten Years' Imprisonment and Police Surveillance for Life,

gentine Republic Declared to Be in a State of Siege.

order for the Suppression of Protestant Schools in Syria.

GERMANY.

HATE CONTESTED AND SENTENCED.

Oct. 30.—The trial of Kullmann was adjourned for a week. After testimony as to the condition of the assassin, the President of the Reichsmark, and the Emperor himself summed up the medical testimony that at the time of the assassination he was but a limited criminal. Kullmann is guilty as charged in the indictment, sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years. His civil rights, and to remain under surveillance for life.

Oct. 30.—The jury before whom he was tried deliberated but five minutes

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

Oct. 30.—Advices by mail from Berlin state that the Congress of the Confederation has passed a resolution the Republic in a state of siege, and necessary money to enable the Government to crush the insurrection. Many officers of sympathizing with the rebels were removed, and trustworthy men appointed.

NACION, PENEZ, AND BARRIOS.

Oct. 30.—A newspaper, sent to us, has been sent to the Government from Montevideo, as Brigadier. A sealed

Oct. 30.—Advices by mail from Paris state that the Governor of Syria ordered to suppress all Protestant schools.

TURKEY.

Oct. 30.—The Prince of Montenegro sent a telegraphic dispatch to the ambassador at Constantinople, assuring the diplomatic body there, pointing out the necessity of an investigation into the conduct of the Christians and Turks.

Oct. 30.—The Sultan, who had just issued a decree that justice should be done, and the body would confine itself at present to the course of events.

ARMY REINFORCEMENTS.

Oct. 31.—The Government has accepted General Lasner's demand for reinforcement of the Army of the North. He has returned to Logrono, and will resume command of that army.

REVEREND DON ALPHONS.

Oct. 30.—Advices from France state that Don Alphonse and his wife returned to France.

VE涅ZUELA.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Oct. 30.—Advices from Venezuela, St. Thomas, report that the Provinces of Barinas have risen in revolution against Guzman Blanco. The insurrection under the lead of Polaris Bairns and

INDIA.

THE COTTON CROP.

Oct. 30.—The cotton crop in the of Bombay promises to be the largest and, a fortnight in advance of last year, has fairly begun.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

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LAKE GEORGE.

The Trip from the Adiron-

Cats.

Excursions of Travel—Whitehall and Glenn's Falls.

Yankee Curiosity—A Fruitful Farm

—Caldwell.

Fort William Henry and Its Trag-

ical Reminiscences.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL, Lake George, Oct. 18, 1874.

The day of our departure from the Adiron-

days was at hand. We spent the day previous

saying good-bye to the ancient boughs and

old mossy rocks, and the great old

mountains, that have tried to teach us wisdom

the last five weeks. Farewells are hard to say,

and we watched the effects of light and shade

as the last sun of summer went down.

It was a sad day, but a happy one, for we

were ready for the last leg of our long ad-

venture, to New York.

Oct. 20.—We started early in the morning

and were soon on our way.

After driving about two hours on the plank-

road, we stopped at Mr. Brown's salt-way house

for dinner.

After dinner we took a walk through

the woods, and after riding 16 miles, reached

Elizabethville.

This is the county-seat, and a

thriving place.

There is quite a school here, and a

large number of stores.

Oct. 21.—We took a walk through

the woods, and after riding 16 miles, reached

Glenn's Falls.

Oct. 22.—We took a walk through

the woods, and after riding 16 miles, reached

Whitehall.

Oct. 23.—We took a walk through

the woods, and after riding 16 miles, reached

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Oct. 24.—We took a walk through

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Oct. 25.—We took a walk through

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Nov. 14.—We took a walk through

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ROME'S COLOSSEUM.

Interesting Results of Excavations.

Old-Time Entertainments--Recent Discoveries--The Uses of the Arena.

Remain Correspondence of the London Times.

The excavations in the Colosseum have now reached a certain degree of completion, and far exceed in general interest any of the important works of exploration which, since the commencement of this century, have restored much of the remains of the ancient city of light. Every Sunday and holy-day afternoon numbers of people of all classes flock there to examine, discuss, and gaze at the remaining admiration at the gigantic excavations gradually being disinterred, so colossal in their dimensions as almost to throw into the shade that portion of the edifice which, for the last six centuries at least, has been looked upon as fully justifying its name of Colosseum among buildings.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that what is now being revealed

EXCITES AS MUCH WONDER

in all who look upon it for the first time as the building in all its integrity did in the Saxon pilgrims when they burst forth with the well-known exclamation recorded by the Venerable Bede. But it is no mere massive foundation which has been laid bare; it is no less than 21 feet of the interior of the edifice itself, buried till now under a mass of accumulation—which has been restored to light, and with it much is made clear that has hitherto puzzled both the learned and unlearned alike. Until now the Colosseum had been the subject of many speculations. We know that it was built for the amusement of the people, and where they could be shown in numbers to the people, and where they could be humored and made to fight with each other or with men; that the sockets used in the nail shown, and that the sockets were to hold upright poles to which they could be fastened; that the columns of stone were marked with scratches, with their blood on the arena. The ranges of seats rising one above the other could be fully recognized, utterly ruined as they are, and the admirable arrangement of the eighty rows of seats, with circular holes from 17 to 30 centimetres in diameter were found along the central line of each. On examination these proved to be large sockets of solid cedar-wood, square, with dovetails projecting on two sides to hold them firm on the blocks of stones into which they are set, the depth of the sockets being from 25 to 30 centimetres, and each row containing 160 such holes.

Sig. Rose is of opinion that these side corridors were, so to say, the docks for the galleys used in the nail shown, and that the sockets were to hold upright poles to which they could be fastened; that the columns of stone were marked with scratches, with their blood on the arena. The ranges of seats rising one above the other could be fully recognized, utterly ruined as they are, and the admirable arrangement of the eighty rows of seats, with circular holes from 17 to 30 centimetres in diameter were found along the central line of each.

The Corset.

A Curious Plan for Tight-Lacing on High-Art Principles--The Eccentricities of "Figure and Department."

From the London Saturday Review.

There are few opinions or practices so thoroughly exploded as that to be incapable of revival. Such, however, was the case with the system of tight-lacing, injurious to the health of girls; but it now appears that there are two sides to this as well as to every other question. Indeed, we have before us a publication which gives us a full account of the practice, and which we find that the author has adopted in his own case, that "Mamma procured a steel belt, fitted with lock and key, to be worn at night outside the corset," &c. His daughter, we are told, was delighted with the "corset" one night after she had fastened the stay-lace in a knot, and then the daughter of the stay-lace on the stay; the mother had had the "corset" one night after her dissolution, but she declared that she would brave any punishment rather than submit to the discipline of the "corset." She is now in perfect health. She did not complain in her stay-lacing makes her ill, but she objects that the "corset" is uncomfortable, and prevents her from romping as she used to do. The perplexed reader will see some scheme in her what method has been adopted in similar cases, as "she cannot allow her daughter to gain the mystery." She asks for advice how to improve her daughter's figure, and turn her health, and happiness, to good account. We are told that the "corset" is uncomfortable, and prevents her from romping as she used to do. The perplexed reader will see some scheme in her what method has been adopted in similar cases, as "she cannot allow her daughter to gain the mystery." She asks for advice how to improve her daughter's figure, and turn her health, and happiness, to good account.

GYMNASIUM OF ANIMALS

could be let loose in the arena on the assumption that the animals were brought through the long central passage, and by the side communications into the lateral corridor as far as the first gate, which was closed; that having been driven up to this, the second gate was closed, and so on to the third, and that these gates were swung open in succession at the proper time for letting the beasts loose into the arena. This could be done, were room enough found for the gate of the back to let the animals escape by the other to the seats, could take shelter behind it as it revolved. As I have mentioned, these corridors were filled with soldiers, who doubt deposited depositing inundations of the Tiber, and who were washed away in the clover, as it does now when the Pantheon is flooded, and, from these great bronze sockets being in size, and no holes having been made in the walls of the upper part of the building to admit the main entrance, it is evident that this portion of the Amphitheatre must have become covered with deposit at a comparatively early period, possibly also immediately after the building was completed, and that together with the many thousands more who, not fortunate enough to obtain tickets, gathered in the open area around for the excitement of listening to the rounds of the arena, the number of the spectators, and on the other, the hands of gladiators with all the multitude of men requisite to guard a number of savage beasts maddened by hunger. This edifice was surrounded by a portico divided into three parts, the middle one being the exception of two only, forming an entrance to the seats, including the pulvinaria; the numbers corresponding to the tickets are still visible on the keystones of the arches.

The arches at each end of the longer axis, were supposed to be the only part reserved for the entrance of the gladiators and the animals; but, with a public entrance through the side doors of these, it is difficult to understand how these animals, even if they could have been sufficiently provided for, could have been sufficient for all the work "between the wings," for the entry of the army of men, the hundreds of which were to be sent into the arena, of whatever kind. These are problems which have puzzled all who have considered the subject however slightly, but which these excavations have now completely solved.

At the time of this year's extensive excavations were made on the arena, but with no other result than to increase the difficulties they were intended to remove. Immediately beneath the arena, and extending from the north end, found intersecting the arena in various directions. Some maintained that these were constructions of a late period, superimposed upon the arena while others insisted that they were subterranean, and that through which the animals were kept, and the corridors through which they were introduced upon the level above.

WE MAY ASSUME ANOTHER

that on the eastern side of the stadium another corridor will be found corresponding to the north; and as the place during the rainy season, got flooded with water, which, remaining stagnant, and easily evaporating, became a cause of infinite vexation to the city, the excavation was

wanted to remove. Immediately beneath the arena, and extending from the south end,

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Considering the perfectly symmetrical plan upon which the Colosseum was built,

WE MAY ASSUME ANOTHER

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colors that no pen can describe, in ordinary tones of water went for nothing; some were pale white tint, such as the sky; others were deep blue, bluish-green, or blue, lustreous like diamonds; black and else rainbow-like like those of the peacock; to a belt so smooth and delicate as to light, soft, vague, transparent, clear, to a tint from a human lamp, clear; to a muddy stain upon transparent glass; to a color to give an idea, as a jewel's pale splendor seems to me like falling on the finger; the most brilliant pearl. If some was yellowish green, its genuine color, its salmon-pink, in the midst of which was defined, is at no pen can describe. In the midst of this, myriad blue, like fairies fair-land, the shades of the ocean, the tints emerged slowly from the musing crown of St. Michael the Archangel's arrow; and a faint sharp murmur, of sounds more splendid than music, exists more splendid than music, upon that horizon of silver, sweeping had all the white radiance of

SUMPTUARY LEGISLATION.

History of Liquor-Prohibition in Maine.

The Prohibitory Law a Failure.

Relief of the Claims of Leading Prohibitionists.

How the Law Has Increased Intemperance.

17,808 Arrests for Drunkenness in 1873.

An Array of Startling Statistics.

Boston, Ma. (Oct. 27), Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

I suppose there is hardly a schoolboy in America who has not learned of the Maine Liquor Law. It is almost worldwide. Sister States and great nations have turned their eyes hither to catch the inspiration of our legislative wisdom. It may not, therefore, be uninteresting to pursue an impartial history of the law, its workings, and merits of that model of modern times. For those who do not already "see through a glass darkly," this unvarnished sketch goes forth to the world.

AN EPISODE IN HISTORY.

Let us go back to the beginning and recount the story. It opens with the birth of Maine as a State in 1820. Maine was then under a license system, it was to all appearance, the brain of the immediate control of the Empire, which appeared on Dec. 1, 1821.

Her Husband Said of Her.

Her number of *Fraser's Magazine* contained an article entitled "The Empire in America." It was to all appearance, the brain of the immediate control of the Empire, which appeared on Dec. 1, 1821.

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hostler, aged 22, received a ball under his chin. He passed through his chest, breaking his bone in passage." Thomas Robinson, a working young man of 19 years, was struck by a ball on the inside of his ankle, and amputation of the limb was necessary. I can name the names of the other victims. Dow was arrested on the morning of the 23d, and the city awoke on the following morning to new scenes of excitement. Dow was arrested as a common burglar, and brought before his friend Judge Carter.

The Hon. Nathan Clifford appeared as counsel for the complainants, and ex-Senator William P. Fessenden for Dow. A reporter speaking of the trial said: "The trial was conducted with great interest and care." Dow was acquited. But his trial was universally denounced by the press, and a meeting at once to consider the interests of the citizens of Portland was called at once to consider the interests of the citizens of Portland.

The Hon. George S. Tracy, the Hon. Nathan Clifford, the Hon. J. B. Brown, the Hon. L. D. M. Sweet, and the Hon. F. O. J. Smith. A committee of investigation was also appointed, and a resolution was passed requesting the Legislature to make a law against the sale of liquor in the State of Maine.

The Legislature passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the State of Maine.

The bill was signed by Governor Dow, and became law on Dec. 1, 1855.

THE STATE CONSTABULARY.

Thus was born the Prohibition Law, and the temperature question without material change until 1867.

To secure a better execution of the law, it was decided that year to create an organization known as the State Constabulary.

In 1868, the Legislature made an appropriation of \$20,000 for the State Constabulary.

On the 1st of January, 1869, the State Constabulary was organized.

The first constable was appointed by the Legislature.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, \$1.00 per week.
Address to "The Tribune Company," Corner Madison and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rehearsal street, between Madison and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Katherine Rogers—Handel's "Hercules." Afternoon and evening.

MVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Madison and State. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Glaser—School for Scandal. Afternoon and evening.

HOOKEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Afternoon. The Virginian. Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Dearborn House. Kaler & Leon's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

R. A. CARMAN LODGE, No. 98, A. F. & A. M.—Meeting room, 10th floor, in their hall, corner West Madison and Robert-st., Saturday evening, Oct. 28, at 7.30 p.m. Work in M. M. degree.

J. S. McFARLAIN LODGE, No. 100—Meeting room, 10th floor, in their hall, corner West Madison and Robert-st., Saturday evening, Oct. 28, at 7.30 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. MCCHENNEY, CORNER OF CLARK AND HORN-ST.—Wants to have his name removed from the list of subscribers who receive gratis or money refunded.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE ALLAYS IRITATION. removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the skin. It is a powerful emollient, removing a vigorous and healthy growth of hair. Its effect is rapid, and the hair becomes thick, strong, and robust. It is safe, and does not injure the scalp.

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MICHIGAN FRUIT.

The Fruit-Belt on the Eastern Shore of Lake Michigan.

Peaches, Grapes, Apples, Pears, and Plums.

Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, and Cherries.

Special Correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune*.

GARDEN HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 27, 1874.

A promising fruit-section this may indeed be called—favored by Nature in almost every manner for the successful cultivation of the finest specimens of pomological products. The soil is light and sandy, once covered by pine forests; and though, at first inspection, offering none but doubtful impressions, further investigation shows that anything can be raised here in equal perfection to that attained on heavy soil. The soil contains a large percentage of lime, as is found by microscopic examination, which reveals minute particles, resembling finely-powdered shells. From the nature of the soil it is easily cultivated, and requires comparatively little attention. The fact of this place being especially favorable for the raising of peaches and grapes is fully exemplified in the present cultivation of these fruits on a farm situated directly upon the sand-banks that line the lake.

While it is undoubtedly most favorable in the general quality of the climate, which is unsurpassed for variety of temperature and freedom from extremes. Though it is but a short time since extensive cultivation of fruit was commenced in this section, the fine quality of that fruit has been indeed acknowledged. Quite creditable are the showings made of shipments during the past season, which amounted to 246,500 packages, of which there were, of peaches and grapes alone, 150,000 baskets, with a value of \$60,000.

THE FRUIT-BELT.

It is now a well-established fact that there is not a fruit-growing region in the United States superior to the belt which extends along the entire eastern shore of Lake Michigan, from Berrien County to Grand Traverse.

The exact width of this belt is not well definable for several reasons; but those statements tending to show that it is wider than is generally supposed are incorrect; for it is proved that the width of this belt is gradually being narrowed, and that will be well established in a short period of years, in the course of nature, as the country becomes cleared of the forests, which fact is designed to bring the frosty air as we advance inland. From the extreme points of the belt, the lake-shore is bounded generally with a line of high bluffs, which offer a protecting shelter for the land back of them, and, by their height, prevent the fruit grown on them from frost.

The principal and most favorable influence, as I have said, is the climate. The prevalent and coldest winds of winter are those from a southwesterly direction. The effect of the lake-influence is to equalize the land-temperatures in summer or winter, which influence is most distinctly felt in extreme weather. The lake-temperature never falls below 30 degrees. For this reason, the cold southwest winds of winter have the same influence on the fruit-belt, as do the gales and gales, which are greatly increased when reaching the eastern shore,—this effect being more noticeable as we proceed north,—thus showing that the whole eastern coast is free from winter-killing frost. The more heat is to be had, the more liable it is to damage from frost. The above effect, after ascertainable defined line of the width of the belt, as the farther we go inland, the wind becomes more and more the warmth and sunbeams is obscured in crossing the lake from its vicinity by its warming influence.

CULTIVATION OF PEACHES.

Taking the various fruits in the order of their importance, we find the peach, next to the fruit from the vine, to be the most extensively cultivated, and the peach-belt is the most prominent in the fruit-belt. One reason is its present exemption from that curse of the garden, the "yellow-worm," which will probably stamp the entire destruction of the trees in the St. Jo section.

As remedies are being rapidly devised to prevent and control this disease, this section may have the first fruit-belt, however, destined to be left empty from it. Another important advantage is the peculiar light, fertile soil, which insures productiveness, and the freedom from killing frost, as a greater proportion of the trees are hardy than at other places.

There is also a marked difference in the growth of the trees, which fact is

profitable, as it promises to grow into an extensive business.

THE GROWING OF THE APPLE.

Though being somewhat extensively entered into, it is not so generally favored as in the interior, the fruit having a more rank flavor, and the taste somewhat different. The main attention is given to the peach and grape, so that the culture of the apple is but of secondary importance. There are probably fifty varieties of apples in cultivation. The principal productive ones are: the "Michigan" apples;—the "Olden-Blush";—"Baldwin";—"Wagner";—"Greening";—"Spangler"; and "Red Canada." The great objection to the "Michigan" is its "coddling-moth"—an insect which gives unbounded trouble to the fruit-growers, without a seeming remedy. A remedy is anxiously looked forward to again, as in the year, as the "Michigan" which ruined the horticultural industry. Baldwin.

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